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Kansas Sunday Journal.

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SUNDAY.

KANSAS CITY, OCTOBER 25, 1896.—TWENTY PAGES.

SUNDAY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOUR MILES LONG.

MONSTER PARADE OF THE BELIEVERS IN SOUND MONEY.

TWELVE THOUSAND IN LINE.

LARGEST POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION EVER SEEN IN THE CITY.

WITNESSED BY LARGE CROWDS.

ASTONISHED THE DELUDED FOLLOWERS OF THE BOY ORATOR.

MANIFESTED THEIR VEXATION.

ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO BREAK THE LINE OF MARCH.

Great Enthusiasm Shown by the Paraders and by Those Upon the Sidewalks Who Are Opposed to Anarchy and 53 Cent Dollars—The Divisions.

The sound money parade yesterday afternoon eclipsed in point of numbers and enthusiasm any other street parade ever given in Kansas City.

There were immense crowds the entire length of the line of march. These crowds aggregated between 100,000 and 125,000 persons. From Fourteenth and Charlotte streets, where the first division formed, the parade moved east on Fourteenth to Grand avenue, north on Grand avenue to Eleventh, west to Walnut, north to Seventh, west to Main, north to Fourth, west to Delaware, south to Twelfth, west to Broadway, north to Tenth, east to Wyandotte, north to Ninth, east past sound money headquarters on Ninth to the junction of Main and Delaware, where it disbanded.

The parade was nearly four miles long and was one hour and fifteen minutes passing a given point. It started shortly before 3 o'clock. Not all the sound money voters of Kansas City were in line, for the paraders were cheered by the spectators at various points.

At the junction hundreds of sound money men greeted the different divisions with cheers. Of course, there were Bryan free silverites there—hundreds of them. At that point the followers of the Popocratic boy orator were unusually well behaved, confining themselves to occasionally shouting for Bryan. But at other points they were boisterous, and in some instances, made use of vile and profane expressions.

While one of the divisions was passing the old Novelty theater, which is now the headquarters of Joe Shannon and the gang of ballot box stuffers and other election crooks, an attempt was made to break the line. This attempt was vigorously and successfully resisted, and some of the gangsters were forced back into the crowd with damaged countenances. Two horse-drawn wagons were driven into the streets between the divisions, and various devices were resorted to by the bosses to disorganize the crowds. Failing to do this, the gangsters circulated in the crowds, telling stories of intimidation of the packing house employees and others who were parading to whoever would listen to them. Occasionally a parader, who evidently took part in the demonstration for the purpose of making an exhibition of his hypocrisy, would shout, "Hurrah for Bryan." It was a frequently repeated expression upon the part of citizens who were among the spectators that any man who would put on a sound money badge and parade as a believer in sound money while being a follower of Bryan, and intending to vote for him and free silver, was unworthy of the franchise. Many citizens said: "Such a man as that is not a good American citizen. If he is a free silverite he should stand by his convictions, and not pretend to be what he is not." It was noticeable that the men (and they were an infinitesimal proportion of the whole number of paraders) who shouted for Bryan did so when they recognized some gang friend upon the sidewalk. Many shouted "Hurrah for Bryan—Nix," and then cheered for McKinley.

Nothing was more striking than the democracy of these thousands of walking men. Here were mingled railroad presidents, superintendents, packing men, who have under them scores and scores of employees; cable car conductors, train service men, professional men of every class; in short, representatives of every walk in life. They were dirt-stained and footsore, many of them, before they had completed their march, but they were tremendously in earnest. It was no small thing for many of them, because of their age, to pace the business streets in this manner, but their loyalty to the nation's honor was too great for any shrinking. Nor were they wanting in enthusiasm. One part of them kept shouting in unison, block after block, "Dollar! Dollar! Dollar! Everybody Hollar for the Good Sound Dollar!" Another cry was, "Wheat and Corn, Wheat and Corn, Want Sound Money as Sure's Your're Born!"

P. S. Brown, whose last participation in any political parade was in 1862, marched side by side with Robert Salisbury, Democratic ex-city assessor. They both said that they wanted no repudiation or anarchy in their lives.

J. G. Brinkerhoff paraded for the first time in many years. Owing to the rapidity with which the parade moved, and the fact that the platoons varied from four to twelve men wide, it was difficult to obtain an accurate count, and in consequence the figures from various persons differ widely. For instance, Otto Drougman, an employee in Armour's packing house, counted 15,831,

while others counted from 10,500 to 14,000. A count was made by Journal reporters, which did not include the members of the various bands. This was compared with counts made by others who were not in the parade and with figures obtained from marshals and aides of divisions, and is as follows:

First division, 800; second division, 4,200; third division, 923; fourth division, 565; fifth division, 887; sixth division, 750; seventh division, 375; eighth division, 480; ninth division, 484; tenth division, 392; eleventh division, 1,119; twelfth division, 550; total, 12,375.

The packing houses and other great institutions of the city which had closed in honor of the occasion had not ordered their men to march, nor did they even hint that their employees would be expected to take part. The men were given the day off to spend as they pleased and the monster delegations which represented each of those industries show how the laboring men stand on the currency question. Not only did they carry flags and banners, but their hearty cheers for sound money put to rest any lurking suspicion that they were insincere.

The parade was divided into twelve divisions, each under the direction of a marshal. Bands, some of them brought from a great distance, were interspersed throughout the column, as were banners bearing mottoes appropriate to the sound money cause. These sentiments were strictly non-partisan in character and most of them were pat and pungent.

The head of the column started from Fourteenth and Charlotte streets a few minutes before 3 o'clock. It was led by a platoon of police, Gornly's band, of Topeka, and the First Artillery band, of Kansas City. John P. Eaton, grand marshal; J. H. Frame, chief of staff, and his aides followed.

Then came the twelve divisions, in numerical order, marching at a quickstep.

FIRST DIVISION.

Eight Hundred Stock Yards Men Found Time to March—Their Mottoes Most Ingenious.

The first division consisted of stock yards employees, marshaled by M. D. Scruggs and staff. This division comprised 800 people.

These mottoes were displayed by the stock yards men:

LABOR-CAPITAL: UNITED WE STAND.

Another one read:

NATIONAL SECURITY RESTS ON INDIVIDUAL INTEGRITY.

This device elicited repeated cheers from the patriotic people who lined the pavement.

NO TRAILING NATIONAL HONOR IN THE MUD OF REPUDIATION.

This sentiment also met the approval of the spectators:

GOOD FAITH, NATIONAL HONOR, NO REPUDIATION.

This rather obvious truth, however, was allowed to pass in silence:

WHATEVER IS RIGHT IS ALWAYS BEST.

It sounded like a paraphrased version of Pope's "Whatever is right" and the people were a little afraid of it. A four-sided banner, which with a light inside of it would be called a transparency, sang the praises of sound money, and, incidentally, of the Old Fellows' band of Kansas City stock yards.

One of the sides read:

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SALES: \$52,000,000.00.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Packing House Employees Came Along 4,200 Strong—Their Motto, "Prosperity and Sound Money."

Division No. 2 was the largest of all. It comprised the employees of five packing houses and made the handsome aggregate of 4,200 men. The various houses were represented as follows: Armour's, 2,300; Swift's, 800; Fowler's, 500; Doid's, 200; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's, 400. It was introduced by a big four-sided banner that required four stalwart negroes to carry. Each side bore the word "America" on yellow cloth. All the men wore yellow badges, upon which were printed, "Prosperity and Sound Money." Then came the Third Regiment band, followed by twenty-five butchers in white coats, and later Veteran Company A band.

Single men, dressed to represent the free silver countries, carried banners with these mottoes:

"India and Indigence."

"China and Chastity."

"Mexico and Misery."

"Peru and Poverty."

This alliterated quartette was followed by Uncle Sam, bearing the legend, "America and Abundance."

"Honor Above Party" was the maxim borne by a sturdy laborer who stepped in time to the Old Fellows' band of Kansas City, Kas., and marked the close of the great Armour display.

The beginning of the Doid contingent was signalled by the demand:

WE WANT THE WHOLE HOG, WHOLE DAY, WHOLE DOLLAR.

This was emphasized by the picture of a hog suffering transverse vibration with a cleaver, by way of indicating what we may expect if free silver wins.

The other packing house saws were: "The main line is the main line. We Want Sound Money Paid in Sound Money."

"The Dollar of Our Daddies Is Good Enough for Us."

"Property in the Past Always Brought Us Good Times. We Want More."

The Kansas City Fensibles closed division No. 2.

THIRD DIVISION.

Mechanics, Builders, Artisans and Manufacturers Followed W. W. Taylor Bravely.

Mechanics, builders, artisans and manufacturers made up the third division, which was headed by two bands, one of which was the Irving School Drum corps, composed of boys in Zouave suits. W. W. Taylor, the brick contractor, was marching at the head of the column. The front rank was composed of several of the leading architects of the city. On their flank was big C. L. McDonald, formerly the secretary of the Builders and Traders' exchange, now in the lime and cement business. He wore

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ANOTHER GREAT DAY.

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S VISITORS AGAIN BREAK THE RECORD.

MANY CAME FROM THE WEST.

BIG DELEGATIONS FROM MISSOURI, KANSAS AND IOWA.

McKinley's Address to Major Anderson's Party of Rock Island Railway Employees—Sharp Response to Charges of Coercion.

Canton, O., Oct. 24.—"The like of this has never been seen on earth before," said Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, as he stood by the Associated Press representative reviewing the great line of marchers and countermarchers parading on broad North Market street and from the mecca of the pilgrimages of people from many states.

To-day's visitors again broke the record in long distance parties and variety of delegations. Business men and farmers came from New York, and farmers, railroad men and workmen called by thousands from Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. From early dawn until late to-night the McKinley hotel was surrounded with a continuous jam, re-echoing the exciting scenes of the constant crush of other big days.

Major McKinley spoke with unusual fervor all day. He made particular response to the coercion charge made by National Chairman Jones, when he said in his address this evening to the British Isles' American Club, of Cleveland: "They talk about coercion—the coercion of employee and employer. They mistake the spirit of this campaign. It is not coercion, but it is cohesion—cohesion between employee and employers; made stronger by a common interest and a common experience."

Statements of a similar nature in his Missouri address called forth the greatest demonstration of the day about the platform from which he spoke.

One of the big delegations of the day was made up largely of men in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, coming from Horton, Kas., Eldon, Ia., Trenton, Mo., and Fort Wayne, Ind., the latter party including representatives of all industries and professions. A special train which reached Canton at about noon, left Kansas at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The introductory addresses were made by Major T. J. Anderson, general ticket and passenger agent of the Rock Island, on behalf of Kansas, and Major Ringe, on behalf of Missouri and Iowa. In responding to these addresses, Major McKinley said:

"My fellow citizens, I am more than glad to welcome to my home the employees of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, coming to me from so far west. I am glad to see you here because you are great imperial states, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. It is a remarkable tribute to a political cause that so large a body of citizens should trust to testify their devotion to their country and to the principles which the Republican party represents. You have come from no little distance, but you are here because you are citizens of the free government in the world, equal citizens, and because one week from next Tuesday you will exercise that majestic power which is vested in every individual citizen of the republic, and in the citizenship of no other nation of the world. By that sovereignty you will express your purpose, so far as politics and administration are concerned, in this government for the next four years.

"You are here, my fellow citizens, because you feel, and I feel, that things have been going wrong with us for nearly four years. You are here because in your hearts you want to see how we can right it; we may differ about how to right it; we may differ about minor policies of government and about internal affairs, but we all differ about the great question that this country is suffering, and some remedy is required that will speedily bring back to us the prosperity from which we foolishly ran away four years ago.

"Some people seem to think the way to bring back the prosperity is to debate the currency of the country. Some people seem to think we can bring back work and wages, traffic and transportation, by calling 50 cents worth of silver a dollar. I believe that anybody in this audience believe that? (Tremendous shouts of "No, no, never.") "They say, too, that coercion is going on. They say coercion that is operating in the United States to-day is that of reason, conscience and experience. This is the mighty force that leads, but never drives; and all this talk about coercion is a mere source that four years ago deceived you. Is not that so, my fellow citizens? (Cries of "Yes, that's right.")

"Yes, that's right." "If they want to strike a balance with us, this Popocratic party, we are willing to do it. We are willing to take the thirty-three years of Republican control of this government when we ran it under a protective tariff policy and on a sound money basis, and ascertain what those two policies had done for the American people, for the men who made the balance, the men in the factories and in the mines and contrast it with what the free trade policy has done for the American people in the last three years and a half. I believe this remedy of a 50-cent dollar will be a cure for all our ills. I insist they shall make up the loss they put upon us during the last three years and a half. What you railroad men want is to put all your cars at work, to turn on the main line of your great railroads; and you know that your wheels will not turn unless the wheels of industry turn in the shops and factories also. No man knows better than the railroad men who stand before me to-day that when trains are taken off, men are taken off the payroll, and trains are never taken off when they have any business to do. None of you want to be sidetracked and everyone of you wants to be on the payroll (A voice: "We want to be on the main line.") "On the main line, too. You are on the main line this year. "Coercion! Why, you would have to coerce men from thinking, reading and feeling to keep them away from the cause of country and public honor this year. You would have to make them insensible to what they have experienced in their own lives up to this policy.

"Now, what we are in favor of is getting back confidence, which lies at the foundation of all business and without which it is stagnated. We have had little or no confidence during the last three years and a half, and as if partial free trade and business paralysis were not enough, they now raise as their shibboleth that what we want is to adopt the Mexican or Chinese system of finance. No, I answer, forever no. We want that confidence that will lead the business man to trust in the future and make plans for his year's work. We want that confidence that will induce the men of capital to put their money out, having faith that it will be paid back to them in as good coin as then loan, principal and interest; and until you get that you will have no permanent prosperity or business activity.

"We have in this country to-day the best money in the world, but the trouble is we

do not get enough of it individually; and the reason of that is because we have not worked. The thing the people of the country are looking for this year is the lost job; and you can't get back the lost job by destroying business. You destroy business when you take confidence, when you defiantly propose to pay off debts, public and private, in a depreciated currency.

"Now, what will Missouri do this year? (Voice: "Sound you justly McKinley.") What will Kansas do this year? ("Elect McKinley—give you 50,000 majority.") What will Iowa do this year? (Tremendous shout and "Give you 100,000 majority.") You are all fighting in the same cause. You are all moved by the same considerations; you are all inspired by the same principles. You want the great government of ours the freest and the best in the world—the government that for nearly a third of a century after the war made a more splendid progress and much less advancement than any other nation in the world; that gave more to labor and industry than under any other system since the world began. We must get back to that policy of confidence—confidence in each other; confidence in future; confidence in our country—and spurn that doctrine that would array class against class, the rich against the poor, or employees against employers. When you support such doctrines, then there is chaos and business paralysis. I would rather teach the doctrine of the common brotherhood of man. We are all equal—equal under the law, equal in privilege beneath that stately banner of the free, equal in possibilities and equal in opportunity.

"If the older men in this audience have not realized all they hoped for in their own lives, they have boys and girls for whom they want to realize it to the future. I beg you not to shut the door of opportunity in their young faces. Encourage their ambitions; inspire them to struggle to the front, up our front, under our form of government they can get the highest title which it is possible to achieve, that of being an American. You are proud of your states, and you justly have a right to be proud of them; but you are prouder still to be citizens of the greatest government in the world.

"I thank you for this call. It is an inspiration to the cause which I represent; it is an encouragement not only to me, but to every patriotic citizen everywhere, that you should travel thousands of miles that you might give evidences of your devotion to the great cause of protection, reciprocity, sound money, the supremacy of law, the public honor and good government. I am very glad to meet you, and it will give me extreme pleasure to grasp the hands of these Western friends of mine, and Republicans, for all are patriots this year."

HARRISON SPEAKS AGAIN.

Expects the Gospel of Sound Money to an Audience of 3,000 at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24.—General Harrison spoke at Tomlinson hall to-night to 3,000 people. There was much enthusiasm. Speaking of the charge that he was making sound money speeches for pay, General Harrison said: "I received to-day a clipping from a paper published in one of the silver states, suggesting that I was receiving \$1,000 a week for making speeches for money. I have not even been compelled to say to my fellow citizens, 'Lead me your ears.' (Laughter and applause.) "General Harrison's speech was principally an argument for sound money, and closed with a handsome tribute to the press of the country for the conspicuous and worthy way in which it had supported the national honor and general prosperity.

Alger's Party in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—The few generals, who have been on a campaigning tour throughout the West, in the interest of McKinley and Hobart, have just cause to feel proud of the reception tendered them through the night. The Academy of Music, where the main meeting was held, was entirely inadequate, and an overflow meeting was held in front of the Union square. Altogether it is estimated that not less than 10,000 people heard the speakers.

Chicago Railroad Men Parade.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The railroad men had a torchlight parade to-night for the Republican candidates, about 15,000 men being in line. All of the roads running out of Chicago were represented.

VOTE FOR SEDALIA.

Resolutions by the Independent Order of Railway Men of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—(Special.) At a special meeting of the Independent Order of Railway Men, held by St. Louis lodge No. 1, October 24, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Be It Resolved, First, That we believe it to be the best interest of all laboring men in the state of Missouri to vote for the removal of the state capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia.

"Second—Because it will be of no expense to the taxpayers of the state of Missouri.

"Third—Because the city of Sedalia has given a bond to the state of Missouri, approved by the governor, to pay all expenses that may be incurred by said removal.

"Fourth—Because no convict labor or material can in any manner be used in the erection of the new buildings at Sedalia.

"Fifth—Because we believe all laboring men are opposed to convict labor coming in competition with honest labor.

"Sixth—Because the removal of the capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia means a loss for thousands of laboring men of all classes now idle, who are looking for work they cannot find.

"Seventh—Because we as laboring men should lay aside all party considerations and vote in our own interest. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, as an organization, vote yes on the constitutional amendment on election day, and the laboring men will win one great victory against convict labor and monopoly.

"S. K. HARDIN, President.

"A. A. GEMMER, Vice President.

"JOHN SHEVLIN, Secretary and Treasurer."

POPOCRATIC RALLY AT PERRY.

Fusionists Manage to Get Out a Crowd of 500.

Perry, O., Oct. 24.—(Special.) After having anticipated and placarded the Callahan rally and barbecue for thirty days, the Popocrats succeeded in getting together about 1,500 people, more than half of whom were Flynn men. The speakers announced that this was to be the greatest Callahan political gathering of the territory, and that 10,000 or 15,000 people would be present, but after all the talk and the Callahan address the people in a two hours' free speech, which was aimed at Mr. Flynn's free homes record in congress.

A New Kansas Trust Company.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 24.—(Special.) The Topeka Trust Company was granted a charter by the secretary of state to-day. The capital stock is \$200,000, and the directors are: Augustus Fielding, R. S. Green, H. S. Marshall and H. R. Uhlendorf, of New York city, and C. S. Gleed, J. W. Gleed, E. F. Ware, D. E. Palmer and C. Hamilton, of Topeka. The object of the company is to handle Kansas securities.

REED AT WICHITA.

THE MAN FROM MAINE ADDRESSES TWO VAST AUDIENCES.

ONE OF VOTERS, ONE OF WOMEN

TEN THOUSAND VISITORS IN THE "FEARLESS PRINCESS."

800 CAME FROM OKLAHOMA.

ONLY A FRACTION OF THOSE WHO WISHED COULD HEAR REED.

STRONG TALK FOR GOOD MONEY

BRIEF ADDRESS IN THE AUDITORIUM TO 3,000 WOMEN.

Governor Morrill Follows Speaker Reed at the Voters' Meeting—Monster Torchlight Parade Last Night and Speeches by J. K. Cubbins and Others.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 24.—(Special.) Tom Reed did not have to count a quorum to-day to do business with the voters of Sedgewick county, and, as it appeared, the whole of Southwestern Kansas.

Wichita never witnessed such a splendid political demonstration as occurred to-day, and this evening. Ten thousand visitors came from all the adjoining towns within a radius of fifty miles, and a delegation of 800 even came from Oklahoma to hear Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and take part in the monster procession this evening.

Mr. Reed arrived over the Frisco shortly after noon, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon he addressed a throng that filled a huge circus tent to suffocation. Only a small percentage of the people who wanted to hear him could do so. The tent was given up to voters and 4,000 of them crowded into it. The women were sent across the street to the great auditorium, where Mr. Reed subsequently addressed them.

Hon. Chester I. Long, congressman from this, the "Big Seventh," district, was instrumental in getting Mr. Reed to come here and he presided at the tent meeting.

Big Delegations of Visitors.

Large delegations came in to-day from Wellington, Hutchinson, Kingman, Harper and neighboring towns. A delegation of 800 came from Guthrie and other Oklahoma towns.

Long before the hour of 2 had arrived, the tent was filled to overflowing and the vast audience cheered Mr. Reed's great speech from beginning to end. Mr. Reed's coming has added hundreds of Republican votes and the Republicans are consequently jubilant over the success of the demonstration.

Governor Morrill was a distinguished visitor and he spoke in the tent after Mr. Reed had concluded.

This evening a monster torchlight parade was given and Hon. J. K. Cubbins, of Kansas City, Kas., and others spoke in the auditorium.

This has been a red letter day for Wichita.

MR. REED ADDRESSING VOTERS. "There was a time when this district was represented in congress by what might be denominated chaos."

The event of the day was, of course, the speech of Mr. Reed in the tent. Four thousand people crowded the tent to suffocation, and when the distinguished son of Maine entered, the vast throng rose to its feet and shouted itself hoarse in greeting to Mr. Reed, who was plainly pleased with the hearty reception extended him, and he manifested his pleasure by bowing his acknowledgments and smiling.

Ben H. Downing presented Chester I. Long as the chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Long was greeted with an ovation scarcely less hearty than that extended to Mr. Reed himself. Mr. Long knew what the people had come for, and he lost no time in giving it to them.

"We have a gentleman with us," he said, "who is recognized as the greatest parliamentarian of the century and also one of the greatest leaders of the Republican party, by whatever standard of greatness he may be measured. I have the honor of introducing to you Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine."

Again the vast audience rose to its feet as one man and shouted another tremendous greeting. When quiet had been restored, for the cheering occupied several minutes, Mr. Reed said:

Speaker Reed's Address.

"Before I proceed to the discussion of principles, I want to say a few words about men. I take it that in this free and enlightened West you need good men in congress and may take pains to put them there yourselves. There was a time when this district was represented in congress

by what might be denominated chaos. (Laughter.)

"At any rate, they say we will have more money and do more business. Look at that a moment in the light of common sense. What is money? Do not make the mistake of confounding it with capital. Capital is one thing and money is another. Money is capital when it transfers property from you to me. One of your Wichita horse cars performs the same service for you as money does for property; it transfers from one point to another. The object of a hayrack, as I point out to my farmer friends—and I make the same speech in the East as in the West—is to transport hay from the field to the depot or the barn. The object of money is to transport property. Now I put it to you, if you have hayracks enough to transfer your hay, do you want any more hayracks? Will you get a bigger hay crop by buying more hayracks? (Applause.) There is such a thing as wasting human labor and human property. If there were hats enough to cover everybody's head, it would be a waste of energy and property to double the number of hats. The labor expended would be a dead waste. If we have all the money we need to do our business, we will simply waste twice its value by cutting its value in two.

"This money is expensive business. It is



SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED.

by what might be denominated chaos. (Laughter.) At last you have a good man, who has brains enough and the right ideas so that when he sets out to get a thing it comes to something. I suppose you know to whom I refer. (Cheers and cries of "Chester I. Long.") You have a candidate for governor of whom I can say one word, and a Maine man can say no better. He comes from Maine and has proved himself worthy of Kansas. (Cheers.)

Then away down in the territory of Oklahoma, which is as yet only thought big enough to have a delegate, there is the best delegate from a territory I ever saw in congress. (Cheers for Dennis Flynn.) He is the man who carried through the house of representatives a bill for free homes. Whether those people want them I do not know. They know best and if they are successful in repudiating the man whose ability caused them to obtain them, we shall know what to do with that bill. Their fate is in their own hands. If they don't know a good thing when they have it, they must take the consequences, and so must you. This is a free country in the broadest sense. Every man has a right to his own opinions. It is his loss if his opinions are not sensible. If there are enough men with bad opinions, it is the country's loss, and is a loss the country deserves to suffer. (Applause.)

An Appeal to Common Sense.

"I am going to address a few propositions to your common sense. It will be useless to talk to you if you have not sense enough to make the proper application. Planting vegetables is a good thing, but there must be a good soil; the seed is not enough. In vain will the grocer and the butcher present articles to eat and the tailor articles to wear if we do not eat and wear. Ultimately, it all depends on you. If your stomach does not digest your food, it does not do you the least good in the world. Hence I endeavor to address myself to the common sense of the people. I am a great believer in the common sense of the people of the United States. They have been right every time within my political recollection except in 1892 (laughter); then they made a great blunder. Nevertheless, it may have been the design of Providence to make them blunder then so as to keep them straight for thirty years to come. (Applause.) You know the people of Israel were kept in the wilderness for forty years before they could be trusted to enter even old Jerusalem. I trust that the past four years are enough to keep you in the new Jerusalem for forty years. (Applause.)

"I suggest to you that the best test in the world is the test of experience. It is a great deal better to pay attention to what happens to you than to what is said to you. There are two ways of exercising common sense. One is to select leaders you believe in, and the other is to go to the bottom of the reasoning yourselves. You can try both. No sensible man follows a leader into a ditch the second time, unless he wants to be in a ditch.

The Time We Were Fooled.

"Four years ago we had a set of gentlemen stand up and announce that they were leaders. We were then in very fair condition. We had enough to eat and drink and the wherewithal to be clothed. Our mills were in operation and the farmer was selling his products to the men who worked in the mills. We were doing fairly well. At least it looks so from this distance of time. (Laughter.) These men said: 'We have wisdom beyond the logic of us; we know more than you, and the reason you should believe in us is because we say so.' (Laughter.) There were many of these gentlemen, and their language was numerous. They never wanted for language. They said we wanted to keep our present high wages and also retain our present low